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SUNDAY
EDITION.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1918.

SUNDAY
EDITION.

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THE RAPID REDEPTION OF BELGIUM.

BELGIAN COAST CLEARED.

Allied Line Now Runs from the Dutch Frontier to Bruges.

MORE TOWNS CAPTURED YESTERDAY.

The news from the battlefield continues excellent. The whole of the Flanders coast has been cleared of the Huns, Bruges has been entered by the Belgians and British, and our line now runs from a point on the Dutch frontier east of that town. Farther south the British and French are still advancing. The British have captured Courtrai.

The German reply to President Wilson's note has not been drafted yet. It is believed the Huns will, at any rate, not close the door to any further negotiations, even if they do not accept the conditions laid down at once.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

ADVANCE GOES ON.

OUR TROOPS SIX MILES EAST OF DOUAL.

YESTERDAY MORNING.—Our troops made further progress yesterday evening north-east of Bohain, capturing the village of Mazinghen, and completing the capture of Bazuel (2 miles south-east of Le Cateau).

Yanco continues. We have driven the German rearwards from Emerchicourt (6 miles west of Denain) and Recquencourt (east of Douai), and are in contact with the enemy east of Vred and Cattolet.

Further north our advanced elements have crossed the Marcon river between Salignin and Cheregné and are approaching the latter village.

Salignin is 8 miles west of Tournai, on the road from Lille and Cheregné is further east. Vred and Cattolet are 6 miles N.E. of Douai.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

ENEMY IN DISORDER.

VICTORY ON THE OISE.

YESTERDAY MORNING.—During the night the troops of the 1st Army, following up their victorious advance, have succeeded in throwing into disorder the enemy, who attempted to maintain himself at all costs on the west bank of the Oise.

Up to now we have reached the canal from the east of the Forest of Angigny to the north of Hauteville. Haininnes, Tuppigny, and Noyelles are in our hands, as well as the greater part of the localities which skirt the canal.

Generally speaking, down to the Salme line the enemy is retreating more or less under cover of small rearguards. Further to the south the Germans are executing local retreats, but are under extreme pressure of the Allied attacks.

It remains to be seen whether the small gains here can be enlarged, because it is vital for the enemy to hold the Salme line. The Allies are attacking here at the present moment. It should be pointed out that it requires an Allied advance of 15 miles or more in this sector before the situation would become serious for the enemy.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

NINE TOWNS LOST.

TOURCOING AND ROUBAIX EVACUATED.

(Administrative, per Wireless Press.)

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.—During the last few days we have evacuated parts of Flanders and northern France, including the towns of Ostend, Courtrai, Roubaix, Lille, and Douai, and have taken up our position in lines in the rear between Bruges and the Lys. Between Le Cateau and the Oise the battle has been going on since the 12th. The attacks broke down before our lines. Local breaches were cleared by counter-attacks. Between Le Cateau and Aisneville the enemy penetrated into our lines at isolated points. After fluctuating fighting we brought the enemy to a standstill. At Le Cateau-Wassigny road, near La Vallée Mulâtre and Monneville, and north-east of Aisneville, the enemy launched against the Oise front north of Origny were also unsuccessful.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—Between Le Cateau and the Oise renewed attacks by the enemy failed. The enemy's attacks on the Lys and on the Aisne and on both sides of Valenciennes and west of Grand-Pré violent attacks were repulsed. The day was quiet on the Meuse.

CAVALRY CUT RETREAT.

BELGIANS AIM AT BLOCKING THE ROAD TO GHENT.

Router's Agency learns that the latest news from the Belgian Headquarters, Brussels, indicates that the fact implies that Bruges has been re-occupied. The Agency also understands that the Belgian border was re-occupied on Thursday. Belgian cavalry and artillery are pursuing and vigorously shelling the retreating enemy with the object of cutting off his way to Ghent. It is known that some of the German cavalry did not get away from Ostend and were handled over by the civilian population. At Middelkerke several German batteries were captured.

OUR NAVY AT OSTEND.

BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN ON BRITISH T.B.D.

Vice-Admiral Keyes reports as follows:—On the morning of Oct. 17 the military situation between Nieupoort and Ostend was obscure. It seemed unlikely whether the enemy had withdrawn from the coast. Up to then no fires had been started by him either at Middelkerke or Ostend. A division of destroyers reconnoitred the coast, assisted by aircraft. They arrived off Ostend by 11 a.m. which hour one of our aircraft landed on the beach where large crowds of inhabitants had assembled. I proceeded into the harbour in a whaler, and landed about 11.30 a.m. meeting with a great reception. The enemy at the time were not clear of the town and a light battery at Le Coq opened fire at the ships, 2 shells falling on the beach close to a crowd of excited inhabitants.

Admiral Re-Embarks.

A heavy battery of 4 guns from the direction of Zebrugge now opened fire on the destroyers, and as it seemed possible that the presence of the naval force might lead to the bombardment of Ostend, or at any rate to the endangering of the lives of the civilians parading the streets, it was decided to withdraw the naval force, and thus give the enemy no excuse for firing towards the town. I therefore re-embarked and the destroyers withdrew, being heavily shelled, to just east of Middelkerke. Four motor launches were left at Ostend as an in-shore patrol, the inhabitants being assured that they would be protected. The King and Queen of the Belgians expressed their wish to visit Ostend, either by sea or by air. In view of the difficulty of landing and the uncertainty of the situation they decided to fly to Ostend. The senior officer of the British motor launch patrol of Ostend, which had been reinforced by French motor launches, reported that all had been quiet for some hours. Their Majesties therefore landed, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville. They were received everywhere with indescribable enthusiasm. The British naval force suffered no damage and incurred no casualties.

Big Captures at Ostend.

Various messages from Paris give details of the capture of Ostend by the Allied troops. Belgian troops, advancing from the south and along the beach, occupied Ostend without striking a blow. The British naval force, together with other troops, captured together with an enormous quantity of material which the Germans had been unable to evacuate. Violent explosions were heard east of Ostend, suggesting that the enemy was attempting to remove. A number of Germans were found in Ostend dead, and the Belgian fleet appeared.

One airman who flew to Ostend came down in the open street. He was carrying a message to the Allies. While the last of the Germans were leaving the town the British Fleet appeared. Admiral Keyes subsequently landed and the cheers of the population.

"A VAST MANOEUVRE."

ROUTER'S EXPERT COMMENTATOR.

Router's Expert Commentator, in a telegram from Paris, says:—The fact of Belgium's deliverance is a great victory. Thursday's operations have resulted in a great victory, the Allied armies in Flanders achieving an advance of over 12 miles on a 50 mile front between the Aisne and the Belgian coast being evacuated by the enemy up to Ostend. Ostend, Lille, and Douai have all been re-occupied. Such is the outcome of a magnificent day, which will rank among the most memorable in the history of the war. The fall of Lille and Douai was brought about by the profound simultaneous advance to the north of the Lys and to the south of the Seneffe, a vast manoeuvre, conceived in a masterly fashion, and executed with perfect efficiency by the Allied forces. In the course of the afternoon the British Army, together with a battalion of French Chasseurs, marched into Lille, accompanied by the administrative authorities. Douai has suffered more at the hands of the Germans, who, it will be remembered, set it on fire on the very day when they were addressing to President Wilson their famous appeal. The whole of the great salient constituted by the Lille-Douai district has now been reduced, for Roubaix and Tourcoing may be regarded now as snatched also from German rule.

HUNS FLOODING FLANDERS.

A Dutch frontier correspondent says that the Germans have made all preparations for inundating the Polders south of the Scheldt, and have ordered the inhabitants immediately to abandon their houses and get their goods into safety.

FRENCH ACADEMY AND FOCH.

The French Academy will proceed to a fresh election in April, when the first elected will be none other than a Marshal of France—the glorious victor of the most gigantic of battles, Marshal Foch.

STOP PRESS.

FOR LATEST NEWS

See Back Page.

HUNS' REPLY TO PRES. WILSON.

JUNKERS' STILL DEFIANT.

Berlin reports on Friday were that the German reply to President Wilson has not yet been completed. The so-called War Cabinet, headed by the Chancellor, on Thursday afternoon held a meeting and received statements from the military side. Hindenburg and Admiral Scheer, Chief of the German Naval Staff, have arrived in Berlin. The Reichstag has not been summoned yet, the next sitting probably being on Tuesday. Reports are free that the enemy has meanwhile ordered all excesses in the battlefield to cease and that the usual methods are to be "modified." Meanwhile Junkerdom has been raising its head. The Cologne "Volkszeitung" considers that in general the Reichstag shows a desire not merely to humiliate but to annihilate Germany.

Further Concessions.

The Amsterdam "Tyd" learns from Berlin that it is expected that the text of Germany's answer will be ready for publication this (Saturday) evening. It is understood that the answer will contain further concessions, and that it will leave a way open for further negotiations. The "Tyd" correspondent learns further that when President Wilson's answer is received at Vienna discussions will take place at Berlin between German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish representatives to decide upon a common attitude towards the Entente—Central News.

Socialist Manifesto.

The "Vorwärts" publishes a manifesto issued by the leaders of the Social Democratic Party which says:—The situation of the country is critical; Germany is in danger of becoming a victim of French and English lust of conquest. The German people will never yield to a peace of usurpation and humiliation. All workers on, and behind, the front are united in the demand for a peace of honour—Central News.

The Paris View.

The Paris press, judging by Baron Buriac's speech and the indications from Germany, take the view that the German reply to President Wilson will avoid breaking up discussions. This impression, says the "Petit Parisien," is corroborated by indications of the moral of the enemy's attitude. The "Matin" observes that another predominant motive in the minds of the German Government will be the attitude of Austria-Hungary, who is in a state of rapid disintegration, and appears determined to abandon Germany if the latter does not continue her peace offensive at all costs.

Hun Diplomats' Change.

"Despite everything," the paper adds, "the hope still persists in Germany of avoiding some of the consequences of defeat. Only when Germany feels herself directly menaced will the Government endeavour to stimulate patriotic sentiment to a supreme defence of the frontiers of the Empire." The "Matin" emphasises the attitude of German diplomats in neutral countries. When they saw the text of Mr. Wilson's Note, it says, they showed violent anger. The next day, acting on instructions from Berlin, they said aloud that conversations would continue.

TURKEY STILL WAITING.

"The People" was authoritatively informed on Friday morning that no confirmation had been received in official circles in the report from Berlin that Turkey has surrendered. An undated telegram from Athens states: The plenipotentiaries of Rahnbe Bey have arrived at Athens with the object of engaging in negotiations for the surrender of Smyrna.

IS THE KAISER MAD?

POLISH DELEGATES' IMPRESSION.

We have just learned an interesting piece of news about the moral condition of the Kaiser. In August last, at the time he received at his headquarters in the presence of the Crown Prince and his staff, a group of Polish delegates who came to their country's claim before the Emperor (says the Exchange Paris correspondent), these delegates were much struck by the Kaiser's attitude and by the demands which must have seemed to him to be very excessive. The Kaiser gave them the impression of a man who had given up interest in anything. As to the Crown Prince, he confined himself to clicking and tapping the Polish delegates on the shoulder. The latter felt they were addressing a man who was not quite in his mind. Ludendorff alone appeared to understand the situation, but not daring to contradict the Emperor, confined himself to making furious grunts.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

WHY LONDON IS NOW FREE FROM RAIDS.

The air situation on the Western front is one of unprecedented interest. The weather has been abominable and the number of actual air combats fewer than for many weeks past. But events of the greatest importance have been taking place in which British airmen have played and are still playing a vital and important part. For some time past the intricate system of operations behind the English front of the Germans has been in a highly congested state and British flying men, taking advantage of this fact, have maintained an almost continuous offensive against the more vital communications. The result has been that the enemy's lines of transport, breaking up the permanent way at numerous points, setting fire to vast quantities of stores and ammunition, and disrupting over 40 tons of difficulties of the enemy in this sector. Thus, when in rapid succession Roulers, Menin, Courtrai, and finally Lille and Ostend fell into our hands, the enemy found himself already congested and disorganised which were being fractured in new places from hour to hour.

Helping the Infantry.

To this striking achievement of the R.A.F. must be added the co-operation of British reconnaissance machines and fighting scouts, with the infantry in their rapid advance. In Monday's fighting alone, in addition to destroying 30 enemy machines and driving down 6 further machines out of control, British air force continuously over the battlefield, directing the fire of the artillery, reporting the progress of the advance, and in the front line troops and in divers other ways contributing to the success of the operations. An interesting indication of Germany's weakening grip upon Belgium is to be found in the withdrawal of her air forces in the vicinity of Bruges and Ghent. This withdrawal was dictated partly by the rapid march of events in the south-west, but is chiefly the result of intensive bombing by the R.A.F.

Gotha's Nests Bombed.

For some months past British airmen have made, also daily, bombing raids upon important aerodromes, particularly upon those at St. Etienne, Valenciennes, and Aulnoy, etc., in the Ghent group. The effects of this aggressive policy have been seen not only in the cessation of the raids upon London, but in the curtailment of the enemy's activity and in the enforced and continuous movement of his air forces to positions less exposed to the British attacks. Another significant indication of the enemy's inability of the enemy to make good his air losses during the last 3 months. While the reasons have been obvious enough to flying men in France, a recently captured German order, signed by Gen. von Below, has now placed it beyond doubt that the enemy's air resources are becoming increasingly inadequate to the immense demands made upon them.

Must Defend Themselves.

This order concludes with the following sentence: "The best means of defence against the enemy airman are our own scouts, which are being retrained. Their numbers, however, will never equal the enemy's strength in fighting machines. As a result troops in quiet sectors will often have the impression that they are not being protected. They must rely on defence from the ground against the most dangerous air opponent, the low-flying machine." The evident incapacity of the German Air Service to meet the demands of the war upon all sectors of the front is strikingly demonstrated by the achievements of the R.A.F. Independent Force during the week.

FIGHT IN BERLIN.

CHEERING CROWDS AT RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

Amsterdam, Friday.—Further information regarding Wednesday's demonstrations in Berlin shows that the Russian Embassy, which was being guarded by the Russian garrison, was the scene of a most enthusiastic cheering. Subsequently there was a collision with the police, and fighting took place at the corner of the Kleine Mauerstrasse and Unter den Linden and between Friedrichstrasse and Charlottenstrasse. Many people were injured, some seriously. The number of soldiers, who apparently were taking part in the demonstrations—Central News.

HUNS' NINTH WAR LOAN.

The Berlin telegram announcing the postponement for 14 days of the closing of the 9th German War Loan is significant of the general trend of events in that country. As a standard of comparison the raising of \$14 millions in Trafalgar-square in a single week may be mentioned, and the comparison of the spirit of the different peoples in the matter of war finance speaks eloquently of what they think of their respective causes.

AUSTRIANS GOING.

A message from Vienna states that the evacuation of the occupied territories of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro has already begun.

THE TERRIBLE TURK.

OFFICER'S TALES OF BARBARITY.

The pressing need of all possible steps being taken to prevent British prisoners in Turkish hands being held another winter in captivity is emphasised by the statement of an officer who has just arrived in England after spending 3 years in Turkish prisons. He and 2 other officers, after their capture in the Dardanelles, were imprisoned in a room in Constantinople and kept for a fortnight without any clothes except the shirts and trousers in which they were brought ashore. 67 men were kept for 6 weeks in a room 50 ft. by 8 ft. It was impossible for them all to lie down at once or get exercise. The prison, which was under the supervision of David Bey, was filthy.

Deaths From Starvation.

The British prisoners who suffered most were those captured at Kut. Many of them had died from neglect and starvation at Argona. In the camps in the Taurus, men suffering from malaria were treated by doctors who knew nothing of the illness. The Turkish stories supplied by a man of the Hampshire Yeomanry who bore witness to the current of the extermination of British prisoners on the battlefield by gangs of Turks. Sometimes the Turkish authorities took drastic action with regard to scandals which had occurred in the camps, and in one case had relieved a commandant who had been found guilty of selling the food parcels sent to British prisoners. An amusing story is told in connection with an application made by British prisoners to play a cricket match with the Turkish prisoners, but at last permission was given on the understanding that each party played on their own ground. The grounds were in the Turkish camps.

Exchange of 1,000 Prisoners.

In Parliamentary papers Mr. Hope states that the Turkish Government and the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary have been notified that a British ship will be sent to Scapa Nova on Friday, 25th, with 1,000 Turkish prisoners of war to embark 1,000 British invalid prisoners of war. It is understood that the Turkish Government must insist on the latter at a point near Smyrna. The ship in question will also convey stores for the use of our prisoners in Turkey who cannot be immediately repatriated.

Another Proposal.

In addition to the above steps for carrying out the Berne Agreement, the Government have proposed to the Turkish Government the repatriation of all British, including Indian, prisoners of war in Turkey who have been over 18 months in captivity, against that of similar numbers and conditions of similarly situated Turkish prisoners of war in British hands. This proposal no reply has yet been received, and the Turkish Government have therefore been informed that his Majesty's Government must insist on an immediate answer. Instructions have been given to Gen. Allenby that in the event of an armistice being concluded with Turkey, the immediate and unconditional return of our British prisoners should be required.

(Stories of the treatment of British prisoners in Germany will be found on Page 3.)

YANKS' BIG JOB.

SUCCESS WOULD CUT IN HALF THE ENEMY'S FORCES.

A great battle is being fought by the Americans on a 35-mile front astride the Meuse. Big enemy forces are massed on this front; indeed, it is stated on reliable authority that he has 30 divisions in the line. The attack is being made by 2 American armies. The ultimate achievement of this great offensive may be to reach the Ardennes and capture the invaders' forces in half, thus completing a pincer movement which the British, French, and Belgian armies are carrying out in Flanders. The push is directed against the enemy's most vital line of communication. If the railway junction of Longuyon were taken direct communication between his southern and northern fronts would be underlined, however. At the same time large German forces are being contained, which facilitates the advance of the British, French, and Belgians further north.

ODDS ON PEACE IN 1919.

According to Lloyd's rates, a man who wants to bet that peace is declared by the end of the year would have to lay a chade of odds—namely, 21 to 19. One City man bet another, however, 2 to 1 that we will have peace before Dec. 31, whilst another bet level money that peace would not be declared by that time. It was about 3 to 1—just early last week.

BATTLESHIP FOULS U-BOAT.

A Greek battleship on convoy duty in western Mediterranean waters was attacked by an enemy submarine, which discharged 2 torpedoes at her. The Greek warship, however, was not struck, owing to the manner in which she was handled by her captain.

AIRMAN HELPS FIREMAN.

An aeroplane flying over the Gillespie Shell Plant, New York, during the recent fire, saved 8,000,000 lb. of T.N.T. by giving directions to the firemen.

NEW SCALE OF WAR ALLOWANCES.

SEPARATION GRANTS INCREASED.

The War Cabinet has approved of the following new scale of naval and military allowances. The flat rate now payable to wives is to remain at the present figure, but when a child is born to a man unable to work, to receive an additional 6s. 6d. a week from the local War Pensions Committees. With reference to other dependents who are unable to work, the supplementary allowance now payable by local war pensions committees up to 33.3 per cent. of the assessed dependence is to be increased to 50 per cent. of the assessed dependence.

Children Under 14.

Other recommendations include the following increases in separation allowances:—

1 child under 14 1s. increase
2 children 2s. "
3 children 3s. "
4 children 4s. "

Increase of 1s. for the fifth and each subsequent child. For motherless children under 14, the weekly rate of separation allowance for 1 child maintained in a home shall be increased by 1s. The weekly rate of separation allowance for 2 children maintained in a home shall be increased by 1s. for each child.

Grants for the Unmarried.

The flat rate allowance of 5s. a week shall be payable to parents of unmarried sailors, soldiers, and airmen who have attained 18 years and who are under 24, the weekly rate of separation allowance for 1 child maintained in a home shall be increased by 1s. The weekly rate of separation allowance for 2 children maintained in a home shall be increased by 1s. for each child.

Civil Liability Grants.

In addition to the 6s. 6d. extra for the childless wife, further grants are payable for funeral premiums, and Civil Liabilities Committee as follows:—

An allowance up to 12s. a week towards funeral expenses, including insurance payments, and mortgage interest is less than the husband's or father's allowance, after taking into consideration the living in expenditure resulting from his absence.

Grants up to 10s. a week during serious illness.

Grants from the Civil Liabilities Committee if the total of her rent, insurance, premiums, etc., exceed 12s. a week.

Grants up to 10s. a week for school children over 14 and for other dependents and emergency grants for maternity cases, for funerals, which are payable under certain circumstances by local committees.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN.

INTERVIEW FROM GAOL.

Ignatius Timotheus Trebitsch Lincoln, the self-confessed spy, was interviewed by a Radical M.P. for Darlington, within a few days he is released from Parkhurst convict prison. He is immediately interned and his cell is of naturalisation is to be called.

Lincoln was sentenced at the Old Bailey to 3 years' penal servitude on July 4, 1913, for having committed the offence of conspiracy. He is due to be released on the 28th of this month. His name is Ignatius Trebitsch Lincoln, and he was born in Hungary, and after an adventurous career came to England in 1904, where he became known as Ignatius M.P. for Darlington. At the end of the war he was deported.

SUICIDE OF 'FLU PATIENT.'

Westminster coroner decided the Fluk Baker (26), a painter, of Brampton, Bedfordshire, who had committed suicide whilst in an insane mind, was found on the pavement beneath a bedroom window.—The widow said she contracted influenza and the doctor told her that a slight attack of pneumonia followed. Deceased was a (man) and was very nervous, and to her when his temperature was taken the doctor agreed with the coroner that he had a slight attack of pneumonia followed. Deceased was a (man) and was very nervous, and to her when his temperature was taken the doctor agreed with the coroner that he had a slight attack of pneumonia followed.

DIED ON HIS BUS.

Westminster coroner certified that Saml. A. Hime (54), a bus conductor of Hounslow, died from heart disease. A female passenger said that while the bus was left Park Street, Hime accepted a half-crown from a passenger, and before he could give change collapsed and died.

DEATH OF AN M.P.

Col. R. H. Rawson, M.P., has died after a long illness, at his residence at Cadogan-st.

Col. Rawson, who was in his 55th year, had represented the Reigate Division in the House of Commons since 1906. He married in 1904, and had a daughter, who was 10 years in the 1st Life Guards and since his retirement had been Commanding the Sussex Yeomanry.

